PALMETTO STANDARD.

Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

CHESTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852.

NUMBER 40.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WHY [illegible] JOIN A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

[illegible] is the duty of every christian to do all the good he can, has a proposition which we presume no one will be disposed to deny. Indeed, it is a proposition so evident from the teachings of Divine revelation, that it has become a kind of axiom in the sublime theory of Christian obligation. Even those who affect to hold the Bible in no higher estimation than a cunningly devised fable, and who regard the religion of christians as nothing more than a system of well-arranged philosophy, unanimously look to the christian for a pattern of purely disinterested benevolence. If there is any institution, having for its object the amelioration of the unhappy condition of the unfortunate and the advancement of the general welfare of human society—even the avowed infidel himself looks to the christian as being, from the peculiarity of his position in society, under the strongest obligations to be its firmest support and its [illegible] assistant.

I have set down these observations because [illegible] of most obligation, but simply to show that the above proposition is so evidently in perfect accordance with the genius of christianity, and stands out so prominent upon the pages of inspiration, that all the world very naturally expects every christian to act in accordance with it. The duty of the christian to do all the good he can, being understood to belong to the very essence of christianity, it is not at all surprising if the world pronounces that man a hypocrite who neglects to do so, inasmuch as we have a perfect right to expect that every man who is sincere, will act in accordance with his profession.

But I need not waste time and paper in attempting to prove the correctness of this proposition, where it must be evident to every one who has the least acquaintance with the declarations of Divine truth. If, then, the proposition be true, that every christian is under obligation to do all the good he can—that is, if it can be proved that he can do good by joining a temperance society, it will follow as a legitimate consequence, that he is under obligation to do so. It will be our business then, to sustain the proposition that a christian may do good by joining a temperance society. To the consideration of this proposition, I invite the most careful and serious attention, and at the same time the most rigid scrutiny. Here it may not be improper to consider an objection which many very honest and well meaning men have urged against temperance organizations as they now exist, separate from the church. The objection to which I refer, is this: Every man when he joins the church takes upon himself the most solemn and important vows; and in these vows, he virtually pledges himself in the sight of God, angels and men, to be strictly temperate; hence the church is, to all intents and purposes, a temperance society, imposing obligations and enforcing them by the most solemn sanctions of religion; hence the objector concludes that there can be no reason why a church member should join any other. In this objection, I will ask every man carefully to observe, that there is a principle admitted of the highest importance. Indeed, the principle is asserted as fully and as clearly as any temperance man could wish it to be. The principle is this: The Bible enforces by its awful sanctions the obligation of every christian to avoid the horrid sin of intemperance, and requires him by a public vow to make it apparent to all the world that he recognizes his responsibility. That I am not mistaken here, must be evident at a single glance. Why assert that a man in joining the church virtually pledges himself to be temperate, if it is not a Divine requirement? Does a christian do more than pledge himself to obey God, as his will is revealed in the Bible?—Why state that this pledge is contained in his vow? When the christian publicly vows to be obedient to his Divine master, has he does anything more than he is commanded to do? Why make a public vow if the Bible does not impose it as an obligation?—There is also another principle recognized in this objection, and it is this: The christian by the solemn vow which he has taken upon himself acknowleges, himself under obligation to avoid every action which may lead to intemperance, either in himself or in another man. We admit the soundness of this principle and glory in its defence, for it is most evidently a Bible principle. If the fountain be pure, the stream issuing from it must necessarily be pure also. As of men, so of principles, by their fruits we are to know them. Hence every principle of action which leads to pernicious consequences, must be wrong. Now let us take these principles and see how they will apply in the case before us.

The objector supposes that there can be no reason why a church-member should join any other temperance society, besides the one of which he is already a member. I answer with the principles of the objection in my hands, I conceive that there may be circumstances under which it will become an imperative duty for him to do so. If, for instance, this society, of which he is a member, becomes so corrupted that a member cannot any longer be recognized as a temperance man, on account of his connection with it, he will be under obligation to connect himself with an association which will bring him out prominently before the world in his true character; for, recollect, the objection itself imposes the duty of a *public vow* against the sin of intemperance. But let us look at the objection a little more closely. The objection states that a man in the act of joining the church, virtually becomes a temperance man. This assumption takes it for granted, that the church in the administration of gospel discipline, fully explains to all her members the solemn obligations implied in the vows which they have taken upon themselves, and enforces these obligations by those disciplinary acts which Christ has prescribed, in order to preserve the peace and purity of his church.

Now I am quite willing to grant, if all this were strictly true, that a church member would seldom if ever need to join a temperance society, in order to preserve himself from the fearful gulf of intemperance, for all necessary guards would be thrown around him sufficient to guard him from such a fearful disaster. I will grant even more. I will say that the church would become much more eminently prosperous both temporally and spiritually. But is it true that the church so instructs her members and so executes the discipline of the gospel, as effectually to save her membership from the seductions of this monster vice? I appeal to every candid and conscientious christian.

According to the spirit of the views which the christian, when he joins the church, takes upon himself, he is not only bound to remain duly sober himself, but to avoid every action which can possibly lead others into the sin of intemperance.

Now is it not a notorious fact that there are members of the different churches, who are pursuing the course which will be very likely to end in their own ruin, and which, so far as example can do it will lead others down to the drunkards grave? And, is it not equally apparent that the church is apprized of these cases, and yet by her silence she seems to sanction the course which these men are pursuing? Indeed, such is the state of public opinion that no man dreams of considering a man as pledged to practice and defend the only true and consistent principles of temperance, merely because he is a church-member; neither do church-members themselves so require it. In proof of this position let stubborn facts bear witness. There are church members, not a few, who seem to feel no compunction of conscience when they sign a petition for a licence to be granted for the establishment of grogshops in their neighborhood; and yet, when a counter petition is gotten up by some of the most respectable men in the vicinity, in order to prevent the erection of such public pests to society, and if possible, to put a stop to the torrent of iniquity which is usually brought in by them, the consciences of these men are so exceedingly tender, and the fear, lest they should hurt feelings of those good servants of vice and immorality so great, that their signatures can by no means be obtained. I would like to know what these church-members have done with their vow so solemnly made in the house of God, when they are signing the petition for a license to sell liquor? But, the truth is, these men never dream that their vows in the church at all interfere with their liberty, either to sign a license paper or to drink whiskey.

Does the church ever deal with a member for signing a petition for a dramshop license? Would a conscientious christian, who felt that his vows as a church-member bound him to set his face against this monstrous vice, ever sign such an instrument? When temperance societies are established, do not many professors of religion openly countenance the dramseller and dramdrinker by an open and undisguised hostility to all temperance organizations?

Now, in the face of all these facts, how can it be said that the church is a sufficient temperance society?

Indeed, the course pursued by the church has produced the impression upon the minds of the public, that dramdrinking is not at all inconsistent with a man's character as a christian, or his vow as a church-member.—Now, mark, I do not say that the church ought not to be a completely organized temperance society. I believe the church ought to take an open and decided stand against this monster evil which has been so disastrous to the interests of society, and so pernicious to the prosperity of the church. But the church has not done this, and considering the present state of the membership and I may say, the ministry too, it will be a long time before she can do it. What I mean is, there are so many members who are in the habit of using ardent spirits as a beverage, that it will require a long time to bring about that state of things, by which she will be able to convince the world that she is really in earnest in her opposition to this deadly vice. The church then is not, even to her own members, and for a long time yet to come, she cannot be to the world around her, a temperance society.

I will now lay down a proposition and let him dispute it who can. When a moral, religious, or benevolent society ceases to answer any of the purposes for which it was organized, if any other society comes into existence, having for its object the supplying of the deficiencies of the old one, it will become our duty to sustain the new one, until the old one returns to the full discharge of her duty. Taking this proposition for granted, the argument will run thus: As the church has ceased to answer the purposes of its original organization, so far as temperance is concerned, it now becomes our duty to sustain those societies, which have for their specific object the removal of that evil which the church cannot even hope for a long time to remove.

Having now removed the objection so often urged on the score of the church, we are now prepared to enter directly upon the consideration of the question, can a church member do any good by joining a temperance society? To be continued.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Lewisville, Chester District.

[FOR THE PALMETTO STANDARD.]

Mr. Editor: By a careful review of the past deeds of our State, it will be found that Chester District has ever held a prominent station, as regards her political influence.—It has ever been her happy condition to be possessed of men who were able and willing to contend for and defend their rights, and likewise content to see others enjoying the same or similar privileges, not permitting themselves to cherish any animosity towards those who were co-heirs with them to the same political inheritance. As regards her moral standing, she is equalled by few and surpassed by none. As a proof of this assertion we refer the reader to the number of Churches and places of public worship, and also to the taste and regard that is displayed by all with respect to the places of Divine worship.

In literature she has been able to keep on a parallel with the adjacent Districts. Her citizens are, at the present time by no means folding their arms and permitting themselves to become corroded by sloth—the successful enemy of greatness. This will readily be admitted after reflecting for a moment on the number and excellency of the institutions of learning that are established and establishing throughout the entire length and breadth of her territory. These institutions are not designed exclusively for the instruction of the males alone, but a spirit of greatness has entered into the minds of the mass of the population, and they have thereby been enabled to spurn the capricious idea that "A woman has no need of an education." Consequently they are unanimously resolving to establish institutions for the mental culture of their female as well as their male offspring. Happily for the employers, happily for those to be taught, the guardians of these female institutions have generally been successful in procuring a well qualified Instructress; as a consequence of which, they are not long in operation before they make an indelible impression.

It has been our privilege to be present a number of times, on days of examination, reviews, &c., at several of these institutions, and have ever been pleased. Again, on Friday, the 27th September, it was our happy lot to be an attendant during the monthly Review of the Female Academy, under the supervision of Miss P. F. BARKER. This Institution has not long been in operation, but it is the most reasonable to suppose from the acquisitions of knowledge developed on the above named occasion, by its pupils, that it has been operating to their individual advantage. The young ladies exhibited indubitable evidence that they had studied their lessons well, and also that no obstacle was insuperable to their Instructress, in making the rough path to fame smooth. The young ladies read or rather read and acted conjointly, (it not being memorized) a dialogue, titled "The Little Philosopher," in a manner that would have done honor to a class that had snuffed the midnight candle for nights previous, pondering over the colloquy of "Mr. Lenox and the Boy." Miss Barker exhibits an intelligent appearance, and is possessed of industrious habits; as a reward for which, the institution under her charge is receiving the most liberal patronage.

When taking everything into consideration, we are compelled to conclude, that Old Chester, as her citizens are wont to say, is making the most rapid strides toward future future eminence and usefulness, rearing up citizens who, as it were, unanimously choose the motto, Dum Spiro Spero.

A FOREIGNER.

Chester District, Sept. 25, 1852.

Select Miscellany.

From Arthur's Magazine

SELF GOVERNMENT.

BY THE EDITOR.

Various are the considerations that claim the attention of young men, but the first and most important, is that of self-government. With what a peculiar emotion of pride and pleasure are the words uttered—'I am a man now!' But how few, if, indeed, any who thus exult, can control themselves. They feel a proud consciousness of suddenly acquired power and influence, but, where most needed, over themselves, they have made no accession of strength. Too often, inclination influences every decision, and passion is allowed to blind the perceptions where correct action is most needed.

To acquire that self-control so much needed, and so much desired by every one, it is necessary, in the beginning, that the thoughts should be turned inwards, in calm, unbiassed, earnest, searching exploration. For a man must know himself before he can govern himself; and only by a process of mental exploration can he possibly know himself. This process, at first, will not be found an easy one. But it will soon begin to exhibit fruits. One discovery of a hidden bias of character, will open the way for new discoveries, and the longer and more frequently the mind is turned inward upon itself, the more will its true element be perceived in their real forms, character, and relations. And it will also be perceived, how these elements rule the life, and control the external actions.

Such a system of self examination once entered upon, the next thing to be done, is of course to use the power thus acquired, in self-government. It is always a great help to the right understanding of any proposition, to illustrate it in some way. It may, therefore, be useful, to detail, more practically, the process of self-exploration, and the manner of applying the knowledge thus gained to life.

We will suppose the case of a young man who is conscious, that, within his mind, there is a something, which, in spite of his judgment, causes him, while its influence predominates, to feel or act contrary to his sober sense of what is right. He may, for instance, have a feeling of envy at the prosperity of others, ruling in his mind. He becomes aware of the activity of this feeling, from the uneasiness which it produces within him. Its pain makes it apparent, and indicates that it is wrong. Now, how shall he get free from the influence of such an evil emotion; or, in other words, how shall he be enabled to govern himself in such a way as to keep this envious spirit so much under control, as never to be influenced by it to injure one more prosperous, in word or action? To subdue such a troublesome bias of the mind, it will be all-important for him to look it, if we may so speak, full in the face; to perceive, and acknowledge, that he could not feel uneasiness at his neighbor's greater success in business or the same feeling at his superior reputation for learning or talents, if he had not, in his mind an evil principle of envy. He must let no feeling of self-esteem blind him to the truth that he is really envious. Upon this struggle for an honest self-acknowledgment of the truth, no matter how painful it may be, hangs all important consequences. If the truth be acknowledged, as well as felt, then half the battle is gained. But, if, from a principle of false pride, he refuse to acknowledge the real existence of the evil, then he will pass under its more powerful dominion, and be strangely blinded to its existence. Having sought out, and brought out into the light of his own perceptions this moral perversion, and acknowledged that it is an evil, his plain duty, of course is, to struggle against the entertainment of envious feelings; knowing, that to foster such feelings, he must himself be injured. A consideration that would greatly assist him in this struggle, is the fact, that any evil feeling, cherished, must and will gain strength; and, that he cannot tell how soon, from entertaining those of envy, he may be led to attempt secret injury.

But, let us look at another case. A common fault of young men is an impatience of opposition. They cannot bear to have their own opinions called in question, nor to have their inclinations checked by the interposition of reasons offered by those who are older and more experienced. A young man of a certain temperament gets into an argument with one of his own age, or with one his senior by twenty years. They differ in their views, and he becomes at once excited. The opposition of even sounder reasons than any he can possibly offer, only excites an antagonistic principle, instead of convincing him. Too soon, his feelings become excited, and he allows himself to indulge in harsh and unbecoming language. If it so happens that he has the best of the arguments, and his opponent in the controversy, disregards the weight of his reasoning, or cannot perceive it, the same result follows. He cannot govern himself.—He is impatient of opposition. In his moments of sober thought he regrets his weakness, and is ashamed of his conduct. But again and again he is overcome and falls into like mental condemnation.

For such a one, great watchfulness is necessary. He should never forget his weakness. And, as a primary means of self-control, he should explore his own mind, and endeavor to learn why it is that he cannot bear the slightest opposition. In all probability, he will find that he so highly esteems himself, as to be almost unconscious of acting wrong under any circumstances; and this self-esteem is roused whenever there is any opposition to what he does or says. He must endeavor, if he would correct this error, to remember, that others are as honest in their opinions as he is, and that he should have the same respect for their opinions that he desires them to have for his. This acknowledging that others have the same consciousness of being right that he has, he will be led to see that he is actually trenching upon their rights when he becomes angry at opposition, instead of their trenching upon his. He demands, for himself, freedom of opinion, but virtually denies it to others, in becoming angry when they insist upon their own views of a contested question.

An all important object of control is inclination. It binds the judgment, and too often guides our most important decisions, leading to actions that end in consequences highly injurious to ourselves, and frequently to others. This must be ruled, or it will rule us to our coast. When we consider, that our very natures are perverted from good to evil, how can we expect, inclinations can be other than evil? This fact should be brought right up before the mind, and considered attentively. No false notions of dignity of character, no blind self-esteem should prevent our seeing distinctly that the natural tendencies of our mind are not towards good. Correcting thus our wrong ideas, formed from superficial thought, let us learn to question closely our inclinations, where any important matter is concerned, and seriously to distrust them. If, upon a rational view of all the grounds upon which an action is contemplated, judgment should oppose inclination, there is but one right course, and that is, to decide in favor of judgment. It will require a powerful effort with some, but important considerations demand that the effort should be made. Let every young man decide, in moments of calm reflection, that he will firmly oppose the promptings of an inclination, whenever a distinct perception, from reason, cannot be formed in their favor. Such a resolution, kept steadily in the mind, will soon become fixed as a principle, and be ever ready to act when aid is required.

It is hardly requisite to urge the necessity of keeping evil passions and desires, under the most rigid control.—They are the wild beats of the mind, that, when roused, seek to debase and destroy it. The more they are indulged, the more powerful do they become; and the longer they are indulged the harder will it be to subdue them. Who is more to be commiserated, than a man who cannot resist his angry passions? And yet, there was a time when he was not their slave; when he could easily pass from under their brief dominion. But by a gradual accession of power, from frequent indulgence these evil passions continued to gain strength until, at last, he was brought into a bondage from which it is almost impossible to escape. Slight causes only are required to raise a tempest, over the desolating influences of which he often mourns in vain. When ever they are roused into activity, the better principles of his mind seem to retire, as if conscious that opposition would be vain, or as if fearful of extinguishment; and thus, without pilot or helm, the victim of evil passions is driven about until the storm, from having exhausted itself, subsides. In the calm that ensues, how painful must it be to note the marks of tempest!

Nor is he less to be pitied, who has allowed himself to indulge in evil desires, until he finds himself no longer able to resist their advances; who has delighted in sensual indulgences, until his mind has become brutalized in a degree, painful to contemplate. Once, he possessed the power of controling these evil affections, and suffered them but rarely to bring him into bondage. But, now, a passing thought will kindle up the slumbering fire within him. He is no longer a free man.

One of the most serious subjects of reflection for a young man, is this of self-control. Every thing depends upon it. Its regular exercise will soon create a habit of submission to the dictates of reason. Its neglect will soon bring him into bondage to evil affections. Without a degree of self-control, there is little chance of success in the world, and no hope of freedom from internal commotion and pain. It would be impossible to point out all the varied and evil inclinations of the mind that require controlling. But there is no one who has not an enternal consciousness of some tendencies within him that his judgment does not approve, and who is not, at some time or other, led into acts under their impulse that leave behind them a degree of self condemnation. It is but a poor compliment to a young man's strength of character for him to say, 'I have no command over myself,' and yet we hear this uttered almost every day, as a good excuse for conduct that outrages the ordinary courtesies of social intercourse. A man in conversing with a friend, hears sentiments uttered in direct opposition to others which he entertains; he endeavors to controvert them, and his friend maintains his own opinions. Instantly he is warmed up, and allows himself to throw ont some harsh remark or personal allusion. After cooler moments have induced reflection he sees his error; and in atonement for it, says:

'Indeed, you must look over my foolishness, I have no command over myself.'

But what security has his friend, that he will not, before the next ten minutes expire, again lose control of himself, and again outrage his feelings? The true answer, in all such cases should be,

'Then, my friend, it is time that you had learned to command yourself.'

This admonition, if urged with the utmost mildness, will, in general, produce a salutory effect. But it is needless to pursue this subject farther. Enough has been said to bring serious reflection to the mind of every young man, and to make him resolve to begin now, if he have not already commenced the task, to bring his own mind under the control of right principles.

HOW TO SHOW LOVE FOR A WIFE.

Show love for and your admiration of her, not in nonsensical complaints; not in picking up her handkerchief or her glove, or in carrying her fan; not, though you have the means, in hanging trinkets and baubles upon her; not in making yourself a fool by winking at, and seeming pleased with her foibles, or follies, or faults; but show them by acts of real goodness towards her, prove, by unequivocal deeds, the high value you set on her health and life and peace of mind. Let your praise of her go to the full extent of her deserts, but let it be consistent with truth and with sense; and such as to convince her of your sincerity. He who is the flatterer of his wife, only prepares her ears for the hyperbolical stuff of others. The kindest apellation that her christain name affords, is the best you can use; especially before faces. An everlasting "my dear" is but a sorry compensation for want of that sort of love that makes the husband cheerfully toil by day, break his rest by night, endure all sort of hardship, if the life or health of his wife demands it. Let your deeds, and not your words, carry to her heart a daily and hourly confirmation of the fact, that you value her health, and life and happines, beyond all other things in the world: and let this be manifest to her, particularly at those times when life is always more or less in danger.

☞ 'Jemmy,' come up here: I want you.

'Well, sir, wot is it?'

'Do you know your lesson?'

'I don't know anything else, sir.'

'Good! Where is Kamska chtca?'

'It's situated somewhere, sir, in one of the continents—ain't certain which. It's a blessed cold country, wherever it is.'

'How does its inhabitants live?'

'Werry seedy.'

'I don't mean their clothes. I mean their ways, their customs.'

'They hain't got many ways, 'cos the snow blocks 'em up, and their customs is awful——they swallers annerkondas whole, and sometimes digests 'em by eatin' a horned rhinoserious, horns and all.'

'That'll do, you can go to your seat.'

"Thank'ee. Why is that 'ere cushion you're settin' on like your head? Give it up?'

'Yes.'

'Cos they're both blamed soft.'

DRESS.—In the matter of dress, whether you be man or woman, the more you approximate to uniformity of color the better.

KIDD, THE PIRATE.

BY W. IRAING.

In old times, just after the territory of the New Netherlands had been wrested from the hands of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of Holland, by Charles the Second, and while it was yet in an unquiet state, the province was a favorite resort of adventurers of all kinds, and particulary of bucaneers. These were piratical rovers of the deep, who made sad work in times of peace among the Spanish settlements and Spanish merchant ships. They took advantage of the easy access to their harbor of the Manhattoes, and of the anxiety of the anxiety of the scarcely organized government to make it a kind of rendezvous, where they might dispose of there ill-gotton spoil, and concert new depreations. Crowds of these desperadoes of every country and claime, might be seen swaggering, in open day, about the streets of the toorg, elbowing its quite Mynheers, trafficking away their outlandish plunder, at half-price, to the weary merchant, and then squandering, their gains in taverns, drinking, gambling, singing, swearing, shouting, and astounding the neighborhood with sudden brawl and ruffian revelry.

At length the indignation of goverment was aroused, and it was determined to ferret out this vermin brood from the colonies.—Great consternation took plack among the pirates on finding justice in pursuit of them, and their haunts turn to places of peril. They secreted their money and jewels in lonely, out of the way places of peril; buried them about the wild shores of the rivers and sea coasts, and dispersed themselves over the face of the country.

Among the agents employed to hunt them by sea was the renowned Capt. Kidd. He had long been a hardy adventurer, a kind of equivocal borderer, half trader, half smuggler, with a tolerable dash of the pickaroon He had traded for some time among the pirates, lurking about the sease in a little rakish musquito built vessel prying into all kinds of odd places, as busy as a Mother Cary's chicken in a gale of wind.

This nondescript personage was pitched upon by goverment as the very man to command a vessel fitted out to cruise against the pirates, since he knew all their haunts and lurking places—acting upon the shrewd old maxim of "setting a rogue to catch a rogue." Kidd accordingly sailed from New York in the Adventure galley, gallantly armed and duly commissioned, and steered his course to the Madeiras, to Bonavista, to Madagascar, and cruised at the entrace of the Red Sea. Instead, however, of making war upon the pirates, he turned pirate himself—captured friend or foe—enriched himself with the spoils of the wealthy *Indaman*, manned by Moors, though commanded by an Englishman; and having disposed of his prize, had the hardihood to return to Boston, laden with his wealth, with a crew of his comrades at his heels.

His fame had preceded him. The alarm was given of the re-appearance of this cutpurse of the ocean. Measures were taken for his arrest; but he had time, it is said, to bury the greater part of his treasures. He even attempted to draw his sword and defend himself when arrested, but was secured and thrown into prison, with several of his followers.—They were tried, condemned, and hanged at Execution Dock. Kidd died hard, for the rope with which he was first tied broke with his weight, and he tumbled to the ground; he was tied up a second time, and effectually; from whence less the story of his having been twice hanged.

Such is the main outline of Kidd's history; but it has given birth to an innumerable progeny of traditions. The circumstance of his having buried great treasures of gold and jewels after returning from his cruising, set the brains of all the good people along the coast in a ferment. There were rumors on rumors of great sums found here and there; sometimes in one part of the country, sometimes in another; of trees and rocks bearing mysterious marks, doubtless indicating the spots where the treasures lay hidden; of coins found with Moorish characters, the plunder of Kidd's eastern prize, but which the common people took for a diabolical or magic inscription.

Some reported the spoils to have been buried in solitary, unsettled places about Plymouth and Cape Cod. Many other parts of the eastern coasts, also, and various places on Long Island Sound, have been gilded by these rumors, and have been ransacked by adventurous money-diggers.

WATCH not so much what men say as what they prove—remembering that truth is simple and naked, and needs not invective to apparel her comeliness.

THE sight of a drunkard is a better sermon against that sin than the best that was ever preached upon that subject.

Pride destroys all symmetry and grace, and affectation is a more terrible enemy to fine faces than the small-pox.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1852.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

[illegible] R. KING,

[illegible] Day.

[illegible] to the Proclamation [illegible] that Friday, the 29th inst., [illegible] a day of Thanksgiving and [illegible]

[illegible] Board of [illegible] for [illegible] morning at [illegible]

[illegible] to the advertisement of [illegible] Dry Goods," in [illegible] & LEMAN. They have re[illegible] enlarged in [illegible] South, and the [illegible] to visit the city to purchase sup[illegible]

[illegible] P. BATES, 230, [illegible] the highest [illegible] for Hides, Skins, Tallow, Wool, &c.

[illegible] The foreign [illegible] contains the announce[illegible] of Wellington.—[illegible] apoplectic fit, on the [illegible]

[illegible] it is proposed [illegible] in this place [illegible] Friday [illegible] This gentleman [illegible] numbers are re[illegible] Faneuil Hall, at an early [illegible]

[illegible] interesting or useful ex[illegible] that for which such associations [illegible], and we hope that the young men [illegible] of the place, will consider the matter [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners of Roads.

The attention [illegible] Commissioners of Roads of the District is directed to the advertisement from the Executive Department, directing the number to be opened in the several districts of the District [illegible] in 1820. The request that [illegible] will note all changes that have taken place in the District, marking the lines of Rail Roads, with the location of towns, factories, mills, public and private houses, &c., [illegible] connected with, and for the purpose of [illegible] accuracy, we would suggest that the Commissioners employ a competent [illegible], at the expense of the District, to be instructed of furnishing the desired information.

A correct and accurate map of the several Districts of the State has long been needed; and if it is made to exhibit correctly all the important localities in the several Districts, its value cannot be estimated. The furnishing of this information devolves on the Commissioners of Roads, and they cannot perform a more acceptable work to the people, or appropriate the public funds to a wiser purpose. Hence the procuring the fullest and most accurate information [illegible] supposed.

[illegible] of the Poor.

[illegible] Managers of Elections will bear in mind that [illegible] are to be opened on the days of the ensuing election, for the Commissioners of the Poor for Chester District.

[illegible] Board of Commissioners of the Poor [illegible] the power of [illegible] Managers of the Election [illegible] purpose. It is known in many cases that it is a very [illegible] duty, and the people should feel themselves [illegible] in selecting for the office men of judgment and discretion, reliable and competent.

The Business of Our Town.

We are gratified to perceive that our Merchants are at last beginning to receive their supplies for Fall and Winter Goods. Very full stocks have been purchased and every preparation made for an extensive fall business; but the interruption in the transportation of freight on the Rail Road has very much retarded the receipt of supplies, and rendered the season [illegible] backward. There is now the prospect of a [illegible] in the forwarding of goods, and in a few days we may expect to find the stores of our merchants well supplied, and ready for as active a business as their friends may press upon them.

Correspondence of Palmetto Standard.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2d, 1852.

The weather for the last two days has been delightfully cool and pleasant, almost amounting to chilliness. The first day of October opened with a real bracing autumn atmosphere, and a clear bright sky. The heralds of the coming autumn are upon us, although we may and perhaps will have some few hot days yet, but they will be few and far between.

The yellow fever is still prevailing amongst us, with scarcely any perceptible abatement. Twenty-seven deaths have occurred during the last four days, ending last night at 10 o'clock. The Roper Hospital is full, and has been for a week past, and many applicants are being turned away. The cool weather operates greatly against those who already have the disease, and also those who have the seeds of it in their systems. I hope we may have no early frost, as that is the only thing that will put a stop to its ravages. I see that yellow fever is said too have made its appearance in Norfolk and Baltimore, but I am not informed as to what extent it is prevailing.

I had learned from very good authority, that, on two occasions, Probatant Clergymen have been refused admittance into the Hospital to visit the sick of the churches under their charge. One of the most distinguished ministers of our city, wishing to visit a sick friend who had been carried to the Hospital, requested admittance but was refused—he was referred to the Sisters of Mercy, and they refused him; he was then referred to Father Lynch, and met with a positive denial from him. But nothing daunted, and determined not to be outdone in that style, he applied to the City Council, and got a written permit, by which he gained admittance, and found every department of the Hospital completely under the control of the Catholics. It is to be hoped that our City Fathers will look into this matter, and exercise the control which they ought to possess in these matters. On Wednesday morning last, rather a novel and imposing spectacle was witnessed at St. Phillips Church in this city—a strange commingling of wedding robes and funeral palls—plighted vows and blasted hopes—bridal smiles and orphan tears. The funeral of one of our oldest and most influential citizens came off at the above named church at 9 o'clock, and a large wedding party had been invited the previous week, to witness the nuptials of two of Cupid's victims, at the same place at ¼ past 10 o'clock on the same morning. The wedding party commenced assembling before the funeral ceremonies were concluded, and the contrast was indeed striking and solemnly ludicrous. The mingling of pall bearers and groomsmen, of weeping friends in the sable habiliments of mourning, and the gay wreaths and feathers, silks and laces, of gay and smiling bridesmaids. Such a strange and solemn scene I never witnessed, and hope I never may again.

The British mail steam ship *Canada*, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 28th inst. Sales of cotton in the Liverpool Market for the week preceding her departure amounted to 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000, and exporters, 3,000, leaving 27,000 bales of all kinds on the trade. The *Atlantic's* advices from America had rather a depressing effect, but the market was unchanged, with the exception that Middling Orleans had advanced one sixteenth of a penny. The market closed firm at the following quotations, Fair Orleans, 5¾; Middling do. 5¼; Fair Mobile, 6; Middling do. 5½; Fair Upland, 6; Middling do. 5 9-16.

The Charleston Market has been rather dull for some time past. The sales of the week, ending Friday the 1st October, amounted to 2400 bales, at prices ranging from 8½c. to 11¼. The largest number of bales at any one figure, was 757, at 11 cents. The quotations are as follows; viz: Inferior to good Ordinary, 9¼; Middling to good Middling, 10 a 10½; Middling Fair, 10¾; Fair and Fully Fair, 11 a 11¼. Received during the past week 3289 bales, Upland; and 128 do. of Sea Islands.

RANDOM.

From the Yorkville Miscellany

To the Editors of the Press of S. C.

GENTLEMEN:

You are aware, that a Railroad survey has been made through almost every district in the State. The record of these surveys is, no doubt, in the possession of the respective railroad Companies. To be informed of the relative elevation of different localities in the State, would probably be a gratification to many persons; whilst a far greater number would desire to compare their immediate sections of residence. Besides, may it not be possible, that science might deduce therefrom some facts as to the operations of nature, such as the drift of clouds, miasma, geological deposits, &c., &c.? If the whole of the United States were mapped with the information already ascertained in this particular, but now buried in railroad offices, would it not command the attention of at least, a laudable curiosity? These elevations and depressions of the most important or well known localities on each route would, certainly, be furnished you by the Presidents of Railroad Companies or their Engineers, in your vicinity, if it were known that the information was desired. Is the suggestion worthy your attention, and will you aid in its accomplishment?

I annex the height of various points on the King's Mt. Railroad, obligingly furnished me by Major J. Y. Mills, Engineer of the road—the Charlotte and S. C. R. R. Depot, at Chesterville, and the Depot at Yorkville, being the termini.

Poor House,	95	feet	above	Chester Depot.
Smith's,	133	"	"	"
Lowry's,	160	"	"	"
Sandy river road,	190	"	"	"
District Line,	160	"	"	"
McConnell's,	155	"	"	"
Guthrieville,	189	"	"	"
Philadelphia,	207	"	"	"
Yorkville,	245	"	"	"

MESSAL MERITOT.

Gen. Pierce.

Col. C. S. Tarpley, formerly Chief Justice of Mississippi, paid a visit to Gen. Pierce last summer, and in a letter which we find in one of our exchanges, he compliments him very highly. On the question of his unfriendliness to slavery and the reported New Boston speech, Mr. Tarpley says:

"I laid before Gen. Pierce the southern whig version of his New Boston speech, and asked him to state how far it was correct. He denounced it as an infamous falsehood, gotten up by a man so utterly destitute of character, that it was considered in New Hampshire as an act of supererogation to contradict any assertion he might make. He fully explained the circumstances under which the speech was made, which, of themselves, give the lie direct to the version of Mr. Foss. Said Gen. Pierce, 'The sentiments attributed to me in that speech are at war with the declared opinions of my whole political life. My object was to prevent the election of Atwood, who, after his nomination, declared himself opposed to the fugitive slave bill; and to have made the assertions attributed to me in that speech would have been to admit away my own case and defeat the very object I had in view.' No man lives, either North or South of Mason and Dixon's line, who is more sound or reliable for the South on this question than Franklin Pierce. Will the Whigs take the testimony of Mr. Webster on this subject? He said to me, 'Sir, I have known Mr. Pierce from his boyhood, and he is now my neighbor, and I have no hesitation in saying that although we differ upon the subject of slavery he is as sound and reliable for the South as was Mr. Calhoun himself."

Sad Accident.—We regret to learn from the Newberry Herald that, at a camp meeting in Abbeville district, the tent of Major Cochran, at the camp-ground, measuring sixty by thirty feet, fell with a fearful crash on last Sunday morning during the 11 o'clock service. There were ten or twelve persons in the tent at the time, all of whom escaped with slight injury, except Lieut. F. W. Selleck, Ordinary of Abbeville district, and Major W. A. Wardlaw, of the firm of Wardlaw & Walker, Charleston. The injuries received by Mr. Selleck are of a very serious nature, and may prove fatal. A log eighteen inches in diameter fell across his body. The external wounds are slight ones. What are the nature and extent of the internal injuries could not be ascertained. We apprehend, says the Herald, the worst consequences. Mr. Wardlaw was able the leave the camp-ground that afternoon, if we are correctly informed.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We understand that his Excellency, Governor Means, will call an extra session of the Legislature, on the first Monday in November, for the purpose of casting the electoral vote of the State for Presidential Electors on the following Tuesday. In conformity to precedent in similar cases, the Governor will call the new Legislature, whose members will be elected next week.—*Carolinian.*

NOVEL FEAT WITH A GUN.—A correspondent says that a person undertook for a bet of £5, to lie on the ground, throw a potato up, turn head over heels, pick up the gun and hit the potato once out of five shots before it fell to the ground. The said feat was done last Friday at Mr. Rox's, the George and Vulture, Tottenham, the person winning his bet the first shot.

MARRIED

On the 22d of September, by the Rev. Wm. KERR, E. T. MCKEOWN, of this District to Miss SARAH H. HOFFMAN, of North Carolina, Gaston County.

On Thursday, the 30th September, by Rev S. C. Hinton, Mr. GEORGE S. LATIMORE, late of York District, to Miss MARY S., eldest daughter of Mrs. N. Hudson, of this place.

The happy stars that have risen
Above their pathway bright,
I trust will ever shed o'er them
A ray of sweet delight.

They have given their hands away
And pledged their marriage vows,
And now the snowy bridal wreaths
Doth gird their youthful brows.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 14th September, ult., of Typoid Fever, at the residence of her father, Miss ELIZABETH OWENS, daughter of Green Owens, aged 17 years and 10 months. The deceased was a kind and affectionate daughter, and her purity of heart and gentleness of manner, won deeply on the confidence of all who knew her. Sadly do her weeping friends and relations mourn her early departure; but they are consoled in the thought that she has found a resting place in the home of the pure and good.

Died at the Meultrie house, Sullivan's Island, at half-past 4 o'clock, on the 23d inst., Mr. T. W. KENNEDY, of the firm of O'Neale, Hill and Kennedy, of this city, aged about 33 years. Mr. Kennedy had but a few months since removed from Columbia to this city, and during his brief sojourn among us had won the esteem and attachment of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Subscription Receipts.

The proprietor acknowledges the receipt of payment from the following subscribers to the "Palmetto Standard," for which credits are entered in full to the times stated.

T. H. Chisholm	Chester	to April '53
Jas. D. Boyd	do	to Mar '53
Alfred M Tate	do	to Mar '53
William Ford	do	to Jan '53
Robert Millen	Lewisville	to Sept '53
John Millen	do	to Jan '53
Ralph McFadden	do	to April '53
H S McKeown	Springwell	to Jan '53
William Peag	Legal Law	to Mar '53
Littleton Hill	Carmel Hill	to Feb '53
W P Thomasson	Rock Hill	to Aug '53
John Johnson	Blackstocks	to Jan '53
W H McCorkle	Yorkville	to Jan '53
Wm Jamieson	Tombsville	to Sept '53
Saml Rainey	Brattonsville	to Jan '53
W E Waters	Baton Rouge	to April '53
John Smith	do	to Feb '53
John Coln	Sandersville,	to Jan '53
Isaac Adams	Alabama	to July '53
S A Webber	Shelby, N. C.	Mar '53
James B Meek	Miss. by S R,	to May '53

C. D. MELTON,
Sept. 30, 1852. *Proprietor.*

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

CHESTER DEPOT.

Oct. 1, 1852.—Setzer & Miller, T. C. Graham, J. Carroll, Bowen & Rowlinson, Killian Fry & Co., C. T. Scaife, Lindsey & Thomsson.

Oct. 2.—Killian, Fry, & Co., S. McConnell, W. M. Wallace, J. T. Davis, I. D. Witherspoon.

Oct. 4.—H. W. Guion, J. Carroll, Keenan & McLure, B. F. & T. S. Crayton, J. S. Sims.

The Cotton Markets.

CHESTER, Oct. 5.

Between 300 and 400 bales of New Cotton have been sold in this market during the past week at prices ranging from 9 to 9.50. To-day the market has not ranged so high. We quote the extremes at 9 and 9.50.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 4.

WEEKLY REPORT.—In reviewing the week just brought to a close, we have but few remarks to make on the state of the market.—The supply on sale has been larger than any previous week since the commencement of the new cotton year; and notwithstanding the great difficulty and uncertainty of getting it off, still the demand throughout the whole of the week was fair and prices very firm. On Tuesday morning the news from Liverpool, by the Europa, to the 18th ult., came to hand, reporting that market firm at former quotations, viz. 6d. fair uplands. These accounts had no affect on prices here, and the market closed this (Monday) evening in the same position in which we left it at the close of our last report. The sales of the week comprise 680 bales, all new, at 9 to 9¼ cents for good middling to fair, and choice a shade higher.—*Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5, 1852.

The market closed on Saturday without change. The Sales amounted to 425 bales at from 9 to 11 cents.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be a Temperance Meeting held at Nunnery's School House, on the 3d Saturday of this month. We hope the people will generally turn out, as there will be a Temperance Society organized, and officers elected.—Several Adresses will be delivered on Temperance. We have also understood there will be an anti-temperance address; we hope, therefore, that the meeting will be one of interest. We would be very anxious to hear from our anti-temperance friend, what he has to say in favor of the "God of Bacchus."

SANDTUCK.
Oct. 6 40 1t

[illegible]

[illegible] THEAN INGRAM, authorized as a Candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

[illegible] announce G. W. [illegible] a Candidate to represent the District in the next Legislature, and oblige

Many Voters.

[illegible] announce WILLIAM A. [illegible] as a Candidate for the Legislature.

Many Citizens.

[illegible] authorized to announce Capt. [illegible] as a Candidate for Sheriff of Chester District at the next election.

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

[illegible] Plaintiff did on the thirteenth day of [illegible] A. D. 1852, file his Declaration against the Defendant, who (as it is said) is [illegible] and without the limits of this State, and has no Wife nor Attorney known, within this State, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the thirty-first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; in default whereof final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. ROSBOROUGH, c. c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, Chester District. 4m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Attachment.

[illegible] Plaintiff did on the thirteenth day of [illegible] A. D. 1852, file his Declaration against the Defendant, who (as it is said) is [illegible] and without the limits of this State, and has no Wife nor Attorney known, within this State, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the thirty-first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; in default whereof final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. ROSBOROUGH, c. c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, Chester District. 4m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

[illegible] Bill to obtain Land titles.

[illegible] satisfaction of the Complainants, and [illegible] B. Gillespie, and Pauline, his wife, [illegible] Pickett, Sarah A. Pickett, and [illegible] Defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State, [illegible] therefore, on motion of [illegible] Complainants, it is ordered that the Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' bill of complaint in this case, within forty days from the publication of this order, otherwise the bill of complaint will be taken pro confesso against them.

JAS. HEMPHILL, c. e. c. d.
March 24 12-3m

[illegible] Stable, at Chester, C. H., (under the care of SLEDGE & PAGAN) take this method of informing the citizens of this and surrounding Districts, and the travelling public generally, that they will constantly have on hand, for hire, tip-top

Saddle-Horses, Harness Horses, (Single and Double,) Buggies, Carriages, &c.

They will also convey persons wishing to go to any portion of the surrounding country, at a reasonable charge.

The merchants and citizens of the town are informed that they purpose running

Drays and Wagons,

sufficient to do whatever business may offer in that line.

DROVERS

Will be accommodated with good Lots and every thing necessary for their STOCK, on reasonable terms.

They solicit a liberal share of patronage.

H. SLEDGE.
A. G. PAGAN.

Sept. 15 36 tf

N. B. Persons having business in the above line, will call on Mr. Sledge, who will superintend the Stables, and will always be found at the Depot on the arrival of the Cars.

*** "Carolinian" will give three weekly insertions.

BERDER & DESAUSSURE,
ADGER'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON,
S. C.,

ARE prepared to devote their undivided attention to the interests of their friends in the sale of

COTTON, RICE,

and PRODUCE generally; and to filling their Orders. They will make fair advances on Consignments of produce to their care.

ORWELL BERDER, J. B. DESAUSSURE.
Aug. 11 32 7mo

Head-Quarters, 6th Brigade, S. C. M.
WINNSBORO', July 6, 1852.

Order No. —

THE following officers constitute the Brigade Staff, 6th Brigade, S. C. Militia, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

THOMAS B. MILLS, *Brigade Major*, rank of Major.—P. O., Chester, S. C.

JAMES BEATY, *Brigade Inspector*, rank of Major. P. O., Glenden's Grove, S. C.

C. D. MELTON, *Brigade Judge Advocate*, rank of Major.—P. O., Chester, S. C.

ISAAC M. AIKEN, *Brigade Paymaster*, rank of Captain.—P. O., Winnsboro'.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Brigade Quarter-Master*, rank of Captain.—P. O., Longtown, S. C.

W. D. CHISHOLM, *Aid-de-Camp*, rank of Captain.—P. O., Chester, S. C.

JNO. T. LOWRY, *Aid-de-Camp*, rank of Captain. P. O., Brattonsville, S. C.

By order of Brig'r. Gen'l.

THOS. S. MILLS,
Brigade Major.

July 14

J. & T. M. Graham

WOULD return their thanks to their customers and the public generally for their former favors and patronage, and say that they are now receiving their new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

of the latest styles; all which they will sell low for cash, or to approved customers on time.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of

Groceries,

Cheap for Cash!

Chesterville, May 12. tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

L. A. Beckham vs. H. J. Pride, *et al.* } CHESTER. *Bill to settle Estate, &c.*

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of Frederick L. J. Pride, dec., are hereby notified to present and establish before me, their demands against said estate, on or before the first day of January next.

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. e. c. d.
July 14 28-3m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Ex Parte. R. B. Boylston. } *Petition.*
Ex Parte. John B. Gaston & Jno. Barber. } *Petition.*

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case the creditors of James Barber, dec'd., are hereby notified to present and establish before me, their demands against said estate, on or before the 15th day of October next.

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. e. c. d.
July 14 28-3m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Thos. W. Robinson, *Adm'r.* vs. Mary Weir, *et al.* } CHESTER. *Bill to Marshall Assets, &c.*

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of John W. Weir dec'd., are hereby notified to present and establish before me, their demands against said estate, on or before the 15th day of October next.

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. e. c. d.
July 14 28-3m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

W. T. Nickles, *et ux.*, *et al.* vs. M. S. Westbrook. } CHESTER. *Bill for Partition.*

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of Arthur Westbrook, dec'd., are hereby notified to present and establish their demands against said estate before me, on or before the 15th day of October next.

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. e. c. d.
July 14 28-3m

CABINET BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chester District, that he has erected a Shop near Rich Hill, where he is prepared to carry on the

CABINET BUSINESS

in its various branches. He would respectfully invite persons wishing to purchase Furniture to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. As his work heretofore has given satisfaction, he will endeavor for the future to suit the taste of those who may favor him with a call.

HUGH SIMPSON, Sen'r.
Feb. 11 1mo

Dr. WM. H. BABCOCK

OFFERS his Professional services to the public. His Office may be found at the plantation of Wm. D. Chisholm, six miles east of Chester Court House, on the Landsford Road.

April 14 15-tf

H. FADIAN,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Chester and vicinity that he has opened a shop in a room of the building occupied by Maj. KENNEDY as a residence, where he is prepared to execute all work in the line of

Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

The following are his scale of prices:

Cleaning	Patent Lever	$1 50
do.	Detached Lever, Lepine	$1 to 1 25
do.	Verge Watches	75
do.	Clocks	75 to 1 00
Crystals.—Fine French glasses		37
do.	Common	25

He will undertake to repair any Watch, Clock, Jewelry, or Musical Instruments, no matter how much broken and out of order; and will warrant the work 12 months.

He is thoroughly master of his trade and will execute in the most workmanlike manner everything entrusted to him.

Satisfaction given to all persons who may favor him with a call, as the extraordinary cheapness of his articles, and all work warranted done by him alone, will entitle him to a share of public patronage and support.

☞ Old Gold and Silver bought. ☜

N. B.—*All work done by him is warranted for twelve months.*

E. J. WEST,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,
CHESTER, C. H., S. C.,

IS still engaged in the manufactory of **Saddles, Bridles, Harness,**

TRUNKS, &C.,

which he will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of like quality can be had elsewhere. He uses only the best material, and his work being done under his personal supervision, he can safely warrant it to be executed in workmanlike manner. Any order with which his friends may favor him, can be filled on short notice.

REPAIRING

is done with despatch and promptness, and on reasonable terms.

May 26 tf

Chester Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this institution respectfully inform the public, that they have engaged the services of JOHN M. BEATY, for the ensuing year.

Mr. BEATY is a graduate of the South Carolina College, and from the high testimonials as to his character and scientific attainments, the Trustees flatter themselves that parents and guardians may safely entrust those under their care to him, as one eminently qualified to instruct and to prepare young men to enter the South Carolina College, or any College in the United States.

The prices of Tuition the same as heretofore. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable prices.

S. McALILEY,
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24 52-tf

Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned being anxious of changing his location, offers for sale his plantation, situated in York District, between Fishing Creek and South Fork, and about two and a half miles from Smith's Turn Out, on the Charlotte Rail Road.

The tract contains about

Four Hundred Acres,

of which about 125 are in a fine state of cultivation, and about 70 acres well-timbered woodland.

The whole tract lies very level, and so situated as to be kept in repair with little expense. It is also in a neighborhood having a fine range for cattle.

Persons who desire to purchase, would do well to examine this plantation before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM POAG.

Sept. 15 36 6m

Beef! Beef!!

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership for the purpose of supplying this market with Beef, and other fresh meats. They will endeavor to procure the best the country affords.

The highest cash prices will be paid for Beeves in good order.

HENRY LETSON,
JNO. D. SIMRIL.

June 30 26-tf

West India Sugar and Molasses.

5 HHDS. W. I. Molasses, 30 to 35c.
3 " " Sugar, 6 to 9c,
At PINCHBACK'S
Grocery Store.

WETHERELL'S PURE WHITE LEAD,

AND every variety of PAINTS, Spirits of Turpentine, Oils and Varnish. Just received,

HENRY & HERNDON.

June 30

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONARY.

A LARGE supply. Call at
HENRY & HERNDON'S.

June 30

KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON.

SUPERIOR to any other—of every description. A full supply.

HENRY & HERNDON.

June 30

Hay, Hay.

A LOT of fine East River Hay, for sale by
JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Fine Baltimore Flour

AT reduced price, by
JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Corn, Bacon and Lard,

WILL be constantly kept at the very lowest price by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

A LARGE LOT OF **Cheese, Mackerel, and Baltimore Flour,** for sale by
JAMES PAGAN & CO.

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, and is prepared to furnish an article of as good quality as can be had in this market.

He will grind Wheat regularly on every Thursday, and Corn as heretofore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1852. 5-tf

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the next Legislature to have a public road opened from Cureton's Ferry, known as the McClenahan Ferry on the Catawba river, York District, to the Columbia, near Eave's Mills on Fishing Creek, Chester District, S. C.

Aug. 18, 1852 33 3m

Estate Sale

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the Estate of Col. T. Randell, deceased, will sell, *on Monday the 20th December next*, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

56 NEGROES,

Stock, Corn, Fodder, &c., &c.

The sale will take place at the residence of the deceased, on Sandy River, 10 miles West of Chesterville.

Terms of Sale: The negroes on a credit of 12 months, with interest from day of sale, and two good sureties. The other property will be sold for cash.

SAMUEL J. RANDELL.

Sept. 1 35 td

*** South Carolinian, Newberry Sentinel Fairfield Herald and Charleston Mercury will copy weekly until day of sale.

FLORELLA FEMALE ACADEMY.

NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF COL. J. R. COLEMAN

9 Miles South East of Chesterville,

MISS P. F. BARKER will commence the first session of five months, on Monday, June 28.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.

Reading and Spelling	$4.00
The above, with Mental Arithmetic, Geography and Writing	6.00
The above, with Written Composition, Arithmetic and Grammar	7.00
The above, with History, Botany, and Watts on the Mind	8.00
All the above, together with the higher branches of an English Education	8.00
Music upon Piano & use of Piano, extra,	20.00
French Language, extra	5 00
Latin Language, extra	5.00
Needle Work, extra	5.00
Drawing, extra	5.00

Pupils will be admitted for the present, although it is very desirable that they should commence as near the beginning of the session as practicable.

REFERENCES:

Col. J. R. Coleman, J. G. Johnston, Esq. T. McDill, Moses Robinson, William E. Estes. } *Chester District, S. C.*

July 7 27-tf

Notice.

THE Chester Stockholders in the Charlotte & So. Ca., Rail Road Company, who are in arrears, are hereby notified that unless all the installments on their stock are paid by the second Monday in October next, their stock will be sold at Chester Court House on that day, without reserve.

EDWARD G. PALMER.
President.

Sept. 1 35 tf

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the firm of McDonald & Pinchback, will find the Books and Notes of that concern with D. Pinchback, at his new Dry Goods Store, where they are earnestly requested to call and settle as early as possible. Those having open accounts will confer a favor by closing them, *if it is only by note*, but cash would be preferred as we wish to have all of our accounts closed up by the first of October.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.

June 23 25-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

WE have on hand a select and full assortment of School Books, to which we are constantly receiving additional supplies.

HENRY & HERNDON.

July 14

IRON AND NAILS.

WE have just received and have for sale a large stock of Iron, assorted, of the best quality—ALSO: A large stock of Nails, assorted, from 3 to 40d.

HENRY & HERNDON

July 14

Salt and Bacon.

JUST received, and for sale, a lot of SALT and BACON, (Middlings.)

WM. WALKER.

Sept. 8 35 tf

Lard!

A LOT of LEAF LARD, of superior quality, just received and for sale by
BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Infallible Yeast Powder.

BEWARE of imitations! The genuine Preston & Merrill's Infallible Yeast Powder for sale at the Chester Drug Store, next door to the Kennedy House. J. A. REEDY.

Family Soap.

A NEW PATENT SOAP—can be used with any kind of water. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and with less trouble and expense than with any other soaps known. For sale at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Tobacco.

THE best Chewing Tobacco to be had by calling at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Cooking Soda.

A Superior article at 10 cents, cash.
Saleratus " " "

J. A. REEDY.

Toilet and Fancy Soaps

OF every description, cheap, at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Castor Oil.

FOR sale by the gallon or bottle; quart bottles at 40 cents, warranted of best quality.

J. A. REEDY.

Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint.

A Cheap and durable article.

J. A. REEDY.

PAINTS! PAINTS!! PAINTS!!!

WETHERELL'S Pure White Lead, fresh from the factory. Also, the Union White Lead. Best English Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, and every variety of Paint, at the lowest prices, at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans.

Valuable Lands

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a valuable Plantation or tract of land lying on the East side of Catawba River, in Lancaster District, within half a mile of Doby's Merchant Mill, containing

Eight Hundred and Fifty Acres,

adjoining the lands of the celebrated King's Bottom, Allen Morrow and others. About seventy-five Acres are cleared and under fence, the balance is wood-land, with 50 acres of as good Bottom Land as lies on

Catawba River.

The above tract is immediately opposite the plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Hagins, and any wishing a large plantation, would do well to purchase both tracts, as the river only separates them.

W. D. HAGINS.

Sept. 15 36 tf

Attention Cavalry!

THE 6th Regiment of Cavalry will parade at Yonguesville, on the 9th October next, for Drill and Inspection. Line to be formed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Commissioned and non-commissioned officers attend on the day previous.

By order of Col. CALDWELL.

D. WYATT AIKEN,
Adjutant.

N. B. Captains of companies are charged with the extension of this order.

Books and Stationery.

Bryan & McCarter, in Columbia, and McCarter & Co., in Charleston,

HAVE the largest assortment of Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, and

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Also of American, English and French Stationery, than can be found in the Southern States.

As they buy exclusively for cash, their prices will correspond.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.

R. S. BRYAN, J. J. McCARTER.

August 4 30 6mo

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

JUST received a fine Stock of *GOLD & SILVER WATCHES*, from Liverpool, which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

BENNETT & LEWIS.

We would also inform our customers and the public generally, that we have employed a Silver Smith and Jeweller, who devotes his time exclusively to repairing and manufacturing Jewelry, repairing Silver Ware, Mounting Walking Canes, &c., &c.

ALSO:—Our Watch work is done as usual by an accomplished workman.

Persons of this vicinity who have been in the habit of sending their work to more distant places will please give us a trial, and we pledge equal satisfaction.

Old Gold and Silver wanted.

July 7 27-tf

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

Esther Tesney, Sarah Galsher, David E. Galsher, applicants.

vs.

John Coln, and wife Polly, John Johnsey, Rebecca Johnsey, *et al.* defendants.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Joseph Smith and wife Asenath, and Wm. Allen and wife Jane, four of the defendants, reside without the State, It is, therefore, ordered that they appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Charles Johnsey on or before the first Monday of November next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

PETER WYLIE, o. c. d.

July 28, 1852 30 td

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

CARROLL & FARLEY,

HAVE just received a new and carefully selected assortment of **Spring & Summer**

Ready-Made Clothing,

which was purchased at the North by one of the firm, *for Cash*. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their stock.

They also invite attention to their assortment

—OF—

Broad-Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.

They have also on hand a supply of the much admired

Rock Island Jeans.

ALSO: An assortment of *Shirts, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, &c.*

ALSO: An assortment of Gents', Boys' and Childrens' CAPS.

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of business.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to *warrant* all clothing sold by them, and to make good all defects.

Tailoring, in all its branches, still carried on; and garments made to order on short notice.

DANIEL CARROLL. W. F. FARLEY.

Oct. 29 44-tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his lands in Chester and York Districts, consisting of three *tracts*. One, the home place, contains about

Eight Hundred and Forty-three Acres,

is well improved, with every necessary building for a plantation and a good dwelling house. It lies on Turkey Creek, in Chester District. The second contains about

One Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres,

situated in York District, adjoining lands of C. O'Daniel, Wm. Feemster, and William Rainey, and contains a large proportion of wood land. It has on it, also, an excellent

Saw Mill,

in good repair. The other tract contains about

One Hundred and Forty-six Acres,

is situated, also, in York District, near Bullock's Creek Church; only about 30 acres of it cleared

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are expected and invited to call and inspect the lands for themselves.

W. H. HARDWICH.

Aug 25 34 tf

Land Warrants.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price, in cash, for Bounty Land Warrants, if application be made early.

C. D. MELTON.

Chester C. H., July 21 29 tf

BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

AN excellent second hand Buggy and Harness, all in good repair. The Buggy has a top, and is arranged for either one or two horses.—Apply at this office.

July 7 tf

Head Quarters.

BUCK HEAD, 24th Aug 1852

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS are hereby required to make returns as directed by the Act of 1841, (see Section 13th.) Upon a non-compliance, the law will be enforced against all defaulters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. W. CANTEY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Sept. 1 35 5t

EAVES'

Grist and Saw Mills.

THE WHEAT AND CORN MILLS of the subscriber, on Fishing Creek, have undergone thorough repairs; to which have been added new and improved Smutting and Bolting machinery, (the castings having been discarded.) His dam is new and tight, so as to furnish at all times an abundance of water The hands attached to the Mill are steady and careful, and the whole is under the superintendance of a regular mechanic, who is thoroughly skilled in the business of managing mills. He feels confident, therefore, that all who give the Mills a trial, will receive satisfaction. The Saw Mill has also been re-fitted. He is also adding to the Mills a

Wool Carding Machine,

of the most approved style, and will in a few weeks be prepared to make rolls of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

N. R. EAVES, Proprietor.

J. RUSSELL, Superintendant.

August 4 30 tf

A Card.

MESSRS. G. F. KENNEDY, of Chester, and JAMES M. HURST, formerly one of the proprietors of the Planters' Hotel, Charleston, have leased the AMERICAN HOTEL, King street, and would respectfully solicit from their friends and the traveling public a portion of their patronage. We pledge ourselves that the guest of the Hotel will receive accommodation unsurpassed by any in the city.

KENNEDY & HURST.

May 17 6m

Executive Department, S. C.

WHEREAS information has been received by this Department, that an atrocious outrage was committed by a Negro fellow, on the person of a lady of Anderson District, on the 28th of July last, and that the said negro has made his escape.

Now, be it known, that in order that the said negro fellow may be brought to trial, I, JOHN H. MEANS, Governor in an over the State aforesaid, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for his delivery to the Jail of Anderson District.

The said negro is a young fellow, not exceeding 23 or 24 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, well built, of rather yellowish complexion, converses briskly and sensibly, was well dressed at the time with dark coat and pants, checked shirt, and wore a cap and slippers. He was a stranger in the neighborhood, and represented himself as a Brick Mason from a distance, hunting work. He is believed by certain persons who saw him to be a fellow by the name of PAT, or PATTERSON, who was taken from Anderson District to Alabama some eight years ago, by one William N. Wyatt, who afterwards sold him to a trader near Columbus, Georgia.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this the 14th day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-two.

JOHN H. MEANS, [L. S.]

BENJAMIN PERRY, Secretary of State.

Sept. 15 36 4t

Adamantine Candles.

20 BOXES Adamantine Candles, at 30 to 37½ cents per pound, at
PINCHBACK'S
Grocery Store.

July 14

Bagging, Rope and Twine.

GUNNY and Dundee Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine. Very low for Cash, at
PINCHBACK'S
Grocery Store.

July 14

BED BUG POISON.

A SURE preventive and destruction of Bed Bugs, for sale at Reedy's Drug Store.

July 21 29

Merino Sheep.

THERE has been recently a considerable increase in the demand for wool everywhere; and I have been induced, for the purpose of improving our wool, to obtain from the Hon. Rob't F. W. Alston, my fine full-blooded Merino Buck. Waccamaw, which cost me nearly $40. He has given me a few fine ¾ Ram lambs, more than I want for my own use. I will therefore sell a few, if applied to by the 1st of October. My price is $5 each. Apply to me at Oaklay Farm, Chester District.

W. S. GIBBES.

Aug 25 34 4t

Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a Charter for a Bank in the Town of Chester.

July 14

WANTED,

A CLERK in a Store—one who is willing to attend to business closely, (and none other need apply) may find a situation by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN McKEE.

N. B. One with some experience would be preferred.

July " 27-tf

PRESTON'S PORTABLE LEMONADE

A GOOD substitute for the fresh Lemons.

J. A. REEDY

CAMPBACHY HATS.

3 DOZEN of those everlasting Summer Hats Just received

AT PINCHBACK'S

Business Cards.

DR. STRINGFELLOW

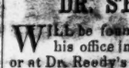
WILL be found hereafter during the day at his office in Major Eaves' new building or at Dr. Reedy's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professionally absent.

Punctual attention will be given to all calls.

Nov. 12 46

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. T. WALKER



WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts, that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

July 16 29-tf

DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.

May 23 25 tf

E. ELLIOTT,

SKY LIGHT
DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes.

ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

April 16 16-tf

WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN,
Factor,
No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.,

Is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of

Rice, Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &c

REFERENCES:

Charleston.—Messrs. Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co., H. W. Conner, George A. Hopley, Alonzo J. White, J. R. Bates.

Greenville, S. C.—Tandy Walker, Esq.

Baltimore.—Tiffany, Ward & Co.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chandler, French & Co., Wm. S. Townsend & Co.

Huntsville, Ala.—Cabaniss & Shepherd, F. Demoville.

July 16 29-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Richardson and Blanding Streets,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Boatwright & Janney, PROPRIETORS. Wm. D. Harris, ASSISTANT.

O'Hanlon's Omnibus will be in readiness at the Railroad Stations to carry Passengers to this House, (or to any point desired,) where they will find good accommodation and kind attention.

Dec 24

Fruits, Confectionaries
Groceries, &c.,

AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of

CANDIES, FRUITS,

Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine and tallow.)

Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)

Mackerel,

No. 1 and 2, half-kits: and all varieties of

CHILDRENS' TOYS.

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

WILLIAM WALKER.

July 9 28-tf

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having opened a **Blacksmith Shop** in the Town of Chester, are prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line in the most workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Rothrock, who is an experienced workman, will give his personal attention to all work done in the Shop, and his skill and determination to please enables him to warrant all work to be executed in the best manner.

The charges will be as reasonable as elsewhere.

DAVID B. ROTHROCK,
N. R. EAVES.

April 21 16-tf

VALUABLE

Young Negroes at Private Sale.

THE undersigned has now on hand, some likely Young Negroes, which he will dispose of at private sale, on accommodating terms.

He will also sell on Commission such negroes as may be placed in his hand for sale, and advancements made on such property if desired.

JOHN CHARLES.

April 7. 3m.

Removal.

THE Firm of A. G. PAGAN, & CO., have REMOVED their stock of Goods to the Room lately occupied by *White, Rives & Co.* They would respectively invite their friends and customers to give them a call at their new Room. They feel grateful for past patronage and will be happy for a continuance of the same.

Sept. 15 36 tf

FANS! FANS!!

A SPLENDID lot of Spanish Fans, at a very low price. Also, the best assortment of Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, which can be found in this market. Also, an assortment of Dressing and Fine Combs, Dress Protectors, Puff Boxes, &c., &c. For sale at the Chester Drug Store, under the "Kennedy House."

J. A. REEDY.

Attention Battalion!

THE lower Battalion of the 27th Regiment S. C. M., will parade at David Moffatt's Store, on Thursday, the 30th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will attend the day previous for drill and instruction.

E. M. MILLS,
Lieut. Colonel, 27th Regt.

Sept. 8 35

Farmer's Department

[illegible] to your spirited [illegible], I have felt free [illegible] to make some return for the [illegible] derived from reading the contributions of other correspondents. By [illegible] the philosophic [illegible] demonstrations of Johnson, and other authors, have shed so much light on [illegible] the reported experiments of some farmers and planters, especially [illegible] carefully and fully detailed, as equal to the best extracts from foreign publications. [illegible] own writers sets forth the [illegible] country in which he resides [illegible] or lost, as the [illegible] produce [illegible] in the months of August and September its cribs or [illegible] stored or empty—he [illegible] informations of [illegible] to produce good [illegible] readily exchangeable [illegible] country that articles [illegible] past been considerably [illegible]. This is a mistake. Articles of food will at certainly command [illegible] and at more remunerating [illegible]. The same labor bestowed on the production of pork, beef, mutton, and poultry combined with *care and skillful management*, will doubtless yield a far better profit [illegible] than when given to [illegible] crops. These crops in by small accounts, and the trader, in the eyes of many [illegible] not to be invested with that grandeur which we are wont to ascribe to the sale of [illegible]. It cannot be denied, however, that such notions of grandeur are vastly [illegible] and by recent and painful experience, are shown to be full of dangerous fallacy. [illegible] a large cotton crop, [illegible] in all the expenses of more [illegible] than the production of the earth, when the planter's family and operatives are placed under restrictions of pinching economy—[illegible] amounting to little more than enough to pay on shop accounts or other contingent liabilities?

But on the supposition that cotton growing is more profitable than we know it to be, [illegible] not the planter, [illegible] run about in quest of food for [illegible] operatives and plow horses, to encounter a painful sense of humiliation at such demonstration of his own improvidence! In our Indian corn, wheat, rye and oat crops, [illegible] within the reach of every planter in the whole cotton country. And to say nothing of the comparative cheapness [illegible] articles, they are doubly valuable, inasmuch as they secure to the tiller of the soil the high sense of personal independence, certainly among the greatest of earthly benefits. This love of personal independence, is an essential elements of American character—it is that which gives it high and honorable distinction, when compared with other nations, and which, if duly and wisely nourished, will carry us to an elevation of rank and power unknown to the history of any other people.

The insane practice of making cotton to buy provisions for plantation and domestic use, is abundantly shown in the comparative thrift and comfort of those planters who raise their own supplies at home. There is scarcely a plantation, of size or quality in the cotton growing states, on which three [illegible] well prepared land will not produce wheat enough for family use—not unmerchantable flour, as it is called, mixed with bolted corn meal and other poor ingredients, but a sound, fresh and sweet article, out of which our housewives can have manufactured the real "staff of life." But insolence and ignorance have brought many to conclude that the climate of Georgia and Alabama are not so propitious to the growth of wheat as higher latitudes of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Not a word of truth in this.

Every tolerably well informed person knows [illegible] of the Mediterranean, both European and African, where the climate is much warmer than in these States, produce as fine wheat crops as any part of the earth and that the flour, in containing more of gluten than Northern wheat, makes a richer and more nutritious bread. If wheat had half as strong a hold on our affections as cotton, it would be produced in greater quantities for exportations. Sown in September or October, on soil in good tilth, it is quite as certain a crop in part of South-Western Georgia, as Indian corn, and produced at one-third of the cost. On upland of second quality my usual crop enables me to sell a little corn, fodder, oats, wheat, pork—and four or five bales of cotton per hand, thus making my practice correspond with my precepts.

SHELTER FOR STOCK DURING COLD WEATHER.

A correspondent of the Lancaster Farm Journal says: Although the warmth of the present season almost forbids the idea of writing, and more especially of writing upon the subject of keeping cattle comfortable in the winter season, I will yet attempt a few lines, detailing my experience on that subject.

The barn, or building rather, in which my cattle for a number of years were sheltered, (if such it could be called) was in a very dilapidated condition. Expecting from year to year [illegible] to make it with a new one, [illegible] many little repairs, I am since [illegible] would have been true economy [illegible] before. I know the animals suffered much from cold, and to compensate for their sufferings, I fed them well; but while pursuing the system a seeming necessity compelled me to adopt, I could not but observe, on comparing note, with my neighbors, that my cattle consumed considerably more food than theirs, while at the same time their condition was not only no better, but scarcely as good. I attributed this fact to any other but the right cause.—Knowing that some animals eat more than others, without improving in equal degrees, I presumed that mine were of this lean, hungry kind, and thus dismissed the subject from my mind.

Feeling somewhat stronger in pocket two years since, I built a new barn. The shelter it afforded my cattle was, as you suppose, better than the old one. The feed given my cattle during the old one. The feed given my cattle during the first winter was the same quality as that of the previous winter; but I was surprised to find that in the spring, there was a decided improvement in their condition over that of the preceding spring. Last winter I found that I could keep them on at least one fourth less food than ever before, and as I am satisfied that they have not changed their natures, I cannot attribute this saving of food to any other cause than to the comfortable shelter provided for them in the new barn, during the cold weather.

I am aware that there are scientific principles upon which this change may be accounted for; but aspiring to no prouder distinction than that of a plain practical farmer I leave scientific explanations to those more competent than myself, being content to record the simple fact that I save one-fourth of my cattle's food by providing them with shelter during the winter season.

COLT.—The breaking of a colt should commence before he is twenty four hours old. Handle him frequently, make a pet of him. Bridle him young, and the winter when he is two years old, place a wagon saddle on his back, and buckle the girt loosely. Take it off at night, and pursue this course with all parts of the harness, until the whole is familiar with him. Then add the whipple tree, and while a careful person leads him, hold back so that he may feel the pressure of the collar or breast plate gradually. If he is high spirited, so much the better—if you do not beat him. Be resolute and firm with him, but not abusive.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES—One pint of buckwheat meal, one quart of water, salt just to taste, one gill of home-made yeast. Mix the water (which should be lukewarm if the weather is cold) with the meal, add the salt and yeast, beat it well; when light, bake them on a griddle. Grease the griddle, pour on a little of the batter, spread it so as to form a cake about the size of a breakfast plate. The cakes should be very smooth at the edges. When they are done on one side, turn them; when brown on both sides, put some butter on the plate, place the cake on it, butter the top, bake another and put on it, butter and send them to the table. Buckwheatcakes are much better if they are sent to the table with only one or two on a plate.

SODA BISCUIT.—Six ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, one ten-spoonful of the carbonate of soda, one pint of milk, flour enough to form a dough. Melt the butter in the milk and dissolve the soda in it. Stir in the sugar, and add flour enough to form a stiff dough. Knead it well, roll it out thin, then knead it up again until it is smooth and light. Roll it out in sheets about a quarter of an inch thick, cut it into cakes, and bake them in a rather hot oven.

SYRUP FOR PRESERVES.—A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* furnishes the following:

"Take eight pounds of bright, clear New Orleans or sugar-house molasses, eight pounds pure water, and one pound coarsely broken charcoal. Boil together for twenty minutes, and then strain through a flannel cloth folded double. Return the liquor to the kettle, with the white of one fresh egg, and boil moderately till the syrup forms a candy of the desired consistency, and strain again. This syrup is a superior article for preserving pears, plums, &c., for tarts, and is preferred by most to that made of the best of sugar, being less liable to candy and ferment.

We talk much of the badness of the world; and there are no men that do more to make it bad, than bad parents and family governs. Many call for *church-reformation*, and state reformation; but if men would reform their *families*, and agree in a *holy education* of their children, and a religious care of their servants, every *church* and *state* would soon be reformed, were they made up of such *reformed families*.

THE SECRET OF GOOD WRITING.—We are at first to *import* knowledge, says Dr. Channing, then to *export* it. Write daily and elaborately, if only for one hour. Avoid verbiage, do not *multiply* but *select* your words, and lop off redundancies as you would scatter chaff. In the hands of a writer who adopts these precepts, a multitude of words is not verbiage, because each gives some new view or adds to the effect of the old. There is a splendor in his strength, and a strength in his splendor, because there is a weight as well as brightness in the mental.

Humorous Reading.

From the New York Dutchman.

JEREMIAH BUMP'S EXPERIENCE IN DRY GOODS.

BY FALCONBRIDGE.

All of our mercantile cities are overrun with young men who have been bred for the counter or desk; and thousands of these genteel young gents, find it anything but an easy matter to find bread or situations half their time, in these crowded marts of men and merchandize. An advertisement in a New York or New Orleans paper, for a clerk or salesman rarely fails to "turn up" a hundred needy and greedy applicants, in course of a morning! In New York, where a vast number of these misguided young men are "manufactured," and continue to be manufactured by the regiment, for an already surfeited market, there are wretches who practise upon these innocent victims of perverted usefulness, a species of fraud but slightly understood.

By a confederacy with some experienced dry goods dealer, the proprietor of one of these agencies for procuring situations for young men, victims of misplaced confidence, are put through at five to ten dollars each, somewhat after this fashion: Sharp, the Keeper of the Agency, advertises for two good clerks, one book-keeper, five salesmen, ten waiters, &c., &c., and, of course, as every steamboat, car and stage, running into New York, brings in a fresh importation of young men from the country, all fitted out in the knowledge box for salesmen, book-keepers and clerkships,—every morning a new set are offered to be taken in and done for. Sharp demands a fee of five or ten dollars for obtaining a situation; victim forks over the amount, and is sent to Sharp number two, who keeps the dry goods shop; he has got through with a victim of yesterdap, and is now ready for the fresh victims of to-day; for he makes it a point to put them through such a gamut of labor, vexatious manœuvres and insolence, that not one out of fifty come back the next day and if they do—*he don't want them!*—If the unsuspecting victims return to the "Agency," he is lectured roundly for his incapacity and want of *energy!*—and advised to return to the country and recuperate.

Jeremiah Bumps having graduated with all the honors of Sniffinville Academy, and having many unmistakable longings for becoming a Merchant Prince, and seeing sights in a city; and having read accounts of the great fortunes piled up in the course of a few years by poor, friendless country boys, like Abbot Lawrence, John Jacob Astor, &c., he up and came right straight to Boston, having read it in the papers that clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, and so on, were wanted, dreadfully—"young men from the country preferred"—so he called on the suffering agent for the public, and paying down his fee, was sent off to an Importing House, on ——street, where a clerk and salesman were wanted. Jeremiah found his idea of *Importing Houses* knocked into a disarranged chapeau, by finding the one in the present case, a large and luminous store, filled up with paper boxes and sham bundles; while gaudily festooned, were any quantity of calicoes, cheap shawls, ribbons, tapes, and innumerable other tup-penny affairs.

Nebuchadnezzar Cheatum, the proprietor of this importing and jobbing house, was a keen little, slick-as-a-whistle, heavy-bearded, shaved and starched genius, of six-and thirty, more or less; and received Jeremiah with a rather patronizing survey *personelle*, and opened the engagement with a few remarks.

"From the country, are you?"

"Sniffensville, sir," said Jeremiah, "County of Scruboak, State of New Hampshire."

"Ah, well, I prefer country-bred young men; they are better trained," said Cheatum, "to industry, perseverance, honest frugality, and the duties of a christian man. I was brought up in the country myself. I've made myself: carved out, and built up my own position, sir. Yes, sir, give me good sound-bred young men; I've tried them, I know what they are, said Cheatum; and he spoke near enough the truth to be partly true, for he had "tried them;" he averaged some fifty-two clerks and an equal number of salesmen—yearly.

Jeremiah Bumps grew red in the face at the complimentary manner in which Nebuchadnezzar Cheatum was pleased to review the country and its institutions.

"What salary did you think of allowing?" says Jeremiah.

"Well," said Cheatum. "I allow my saleman three dollars a week the first year, (Jeremiah's ears cocked up,) and three per cent on the sales they make the second year."

By cyphering it up "in his head," Jeremiah come to the conclusion that the first year wouldn't add much to his pecuniary elevation, whatever the second did with its three per cents. But he was bound to try it anyhow.

"Now," said Cheatum, "in the first place, Soloman——"

"Jeremiah, if you please, sir," said the young man.

"Ah, yes, Thomas—pshaw!—Jedish, I would say," continued Cheatum, correcting himself—

"Jeremiah—Jeremiah Bumps, sir," sharply echoed Mr. Bumps.

"Oh, yes, yes; one has so many clerks and salesmen in course of business," said Cheatum, "that I get their names confused. Well, Jeremiah, in the first place, you must learn to please the customers; you must always be lively and spry, and never give an offensive answer. Many women and girls come in to price and overhaul things, without the remotest idea of buying anything, and it's often trying to one's patience; but you must wait on them, for there is no possible means of telling a woman who shops for pastime, from one who shops in earnest; so you must be careful, be polite, be lively and spry, and never let a person go without making a purchase, if you can possibly help it. If a person asks for an article we have not got, endeavor to make them try something else. If a woman asks whether fast-penny calico or six-penny delaine will wash, say 'yes ma'am beautifully; I've tried them, or seen them tried; and they say,' are these ten cent flannels real Shaker flannels? or the ninepence hose all merino? better not contradict them; say, 'yes ma'am, I've tried them, seen them tried, know they are,' or similar appropriate answers to the various questions that may be asked," said Cheatum.

"Yes, sir," Jeremiah responded, "I understand."

"And, William——"

"Jeremiah, sir! if you please."

"Oh, yes; well, Jediah——Jeremiah, I would say—when you make change, never take a ten cent piece and two cents for a shilling, but give it as often as practicable; look out for the fractions in adding up, and beware of crossed sixpences, smooth shillings, and what are called Bungtown coppers," said Cheatum, with much emphasis.

"I'm pooty well posted up, sir, in all that," said Jeremiah.

"And Jeemes—pshaw!—Jacob—Jeremiah! I would say, in measuring, always put your thumb so, and when you move the yardstick forward, shove your thumb an inch or so back; in measuring close, you may manage to squeeze out five yards from four and three quarters, you understand? And, always be watchful that some of those nimble, light-fingered folks don't slip a roll of ribbon, or a pair of gloves or hose, or a piece of goods, up their sleeves, in their bosoms, packets, or under their shawls. Be careful, Henry—Jeems, I should say," said Cheatum.

Being duly rehearsed, Jeremiah Bumps went to work. The first customer he had was a little girl, who bought a yard of ribbon for ninepence, and Jeremiah not only stretched seven-eights of a yard into a full yard, but made twelve cents go for a ninepence, which feat brought down the vials of wrath of the child's mother, a burly old Scotch woman, who "tongue-lashed" poor Jeremiah awfully! His next adventure was the sale of a dress pattern of sixpenny delaine, which he warranted to contain all the perfections known to the best article, and in dashing his vigorous scissors through the fabric, he caught them in the folds of a dozen silk kandkerchiefs on the counter, and ripped them all into slitters! The young women who took the dress pattern, upon reaching home, found it contained but eight yards when she paid for nine. She came back, and Jeremiah Bumps got another bombasting! He sold fourpenny calico, and warranted it to wash; next day it came back, and an old lady with it, the colors and starch were all out by dipping it in water, and the woman went on so that Cheatum was glad to refund her money to get rid of her. A young woman enquired for diapering, Jeremiah exhibited the article, when, upon the young woman asking if it was *real bird-eye*, he affirmed it was, and the best, too, for he used it himself! The young women was put to the blush and left the store, and Cheatum reprimanded Jeremiah roundly. Two dashing young ladies out "shopping" for their own diversions, gave Jeremiah a call; he labored hand and tongue, he hauled down and exhibited Cheatum's entire stock; the girls then were leaving, saying they would "call again," and Jeremiah very amiably said "Do, ladies, do; call again, we *hope to secure your custom!*" The young ladies took this as an insult. Their big brothers waited on Mr. Bumps and nothing short of his humble apologies saved him from enraged cowhides! Jeremiah saw a suspicious woman enter the store, and after overhauling a box of gloves, he thought he saw her pocket a pair!—He intercepted the lady as she was going out—he grabbed her by the pocket—the lady resisted—Jeremiah held on—the lady fainted, and Jeremiah Bumps nearly tore her dress off in pulling out the gloves! The lady proved to be the wife of a distinguished citizen, and the gloves purchased at another store! A law suit followed, and Mr. Bumps was fined $100, and sent to the House of Correction for sixty days!

How many new clerks Nebuchednezar Cheatum has put though since, we know not; but Jeremiah Bumps is now engaged in the practical science of agriculture, and shudders at the idea of a young man from the country being *wanted* in a drygoods shop, if they have got to see the elephant that he *observed—in Boston!*

A Dutchman, in describing the span of horses which he had lost, said: Dey was very much alike, especially the off one; that one looked much like both, he could not tell de other from which, when he went after de one he always caught de other, and he whipt the one almost to death because the other kicked at him."

"John, I fear you are forgetting me," said a bright-eyed coquette to her beau the other day.

"Yes, Sue, I have been for *getting* you this two years."

Any thing to fill up, as the donkey said to the thistle.